

The Sun.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will send them to the publishers, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

An "Anti-Imperialist" Movement.

We learn from a special despatch to the New York Evening Post that a "preliminary meeting of men interested in starting a movement against the annexation of the Philippines" was held at Boston on Friday. It was called to push forward a scheme devised by that famous inventor of social and political contrivances, Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, and is described as a "design to affect the pending deliberations between the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners at Paris."

It is a scheme to rush through a canvass, not of Spain, but of this country, "during the next two weeks," to drum up signatures to a petition calling for our surrender to the demand of the Spanish Commissioners that we shall restore the Philippines to Spain. ATKINSON expects that the demonstration of treachery will be so tremendous in its volume that President McKinley will at once "turn round on his present policy" and give to Spain the victory which we won over her last summer.

That is the sort of man EDWARD ATKINSON is.

The Object Lesson from the Philippines.

The despatch received on Friday by the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey forms a striking comment on Spain's efforts to show that, although Luzon is lost to her, she still holds the central Philippines:

"Charleston and Concord arrived to-day from Manila. Glass reports that the entire island of Panay is in possession of insurgents, except Iloilo, which is defended by 800 Spanish troops. All foreign citizens there have been protected. The island of Negros has declared independence and desires American protection."

Iloilo, though small compared with Manila, stands second in commercial importance in the Philippines, by reason of its large export trade in hemp, sugar, tobacco, and other products, and its safe harbor. Some weeks ago Gen. Rios, after reporting various victories over the insurgents in the central Philippines, informed the Madrid Government, according to the despatches, that in his opinion the revolt there was about over. The remembrance of Weyler's bulletins from Cuba suggested how much reliance was to be put upon this story, which was possibly intended for effect on the Peace Commission at Paris. Admiral Dewey conducted his own independent investigations into the matter, and now we have the result.

Spain's pretended sovereignty in the Visayas is little better than anarchy. The force of respecting it ought not to be continued a day longer. For the sake both of our own interests in the Philippines and of the interests of all foreign residents who ask us for the protection which we are bound to render and they have a right to expect, we must end the present perils to life and property there.

The patience with which our Commissioners to Paris have submitted to Spain's delays has at least had one good effect. While the negotiations have been going on the course of events in the Philippines has demonstrated to all the world the utter impossibility of restoring the wrecked rule, and has shown that the short and sure road to peace and safety is through our immediate assumption of full control there.

Why the Kaiser Would Not Go to Spain.

For more than one reason Americans re-joiced with satisfaction at the announcement that Emperor WILLIAM decided to go from Manila to some Adriatic port, and thence return by land to Germany. There would be, therefore, no occasion for his stopping in a harbor of the Iberian peninsula, and thus giving Spaniards a pretext for imputing to him a wish to exert diplomatic pressure on their behalf.

Now that the original plan of proceeding to Germany by sea and of touching on the way at two or more Spanish ports has been given up, we may as well say frankly that the execution of it could scarcely have been regarded as an act of friendship for the United States. Technically, this country is still at war with Spain, and that which is technically true to-day might become an actual reality to-morrow through the definite rejection by the Spanish Commissioners of our proposals with relation to the Philippines. At such a juncture it behooves neutral power to avoid even the semblance of predilection for either of the combatants. A visit paid at such a time by a sovereign to one of the belligerent countries would be a departure from the attitude prescribed by strict impartiality, and it could not be viewed with indifference by the other belligerent. If, indeed, a visit of the kind were recognized as indispensable for the purpose of cooling and repair, the incident would be deprived of most of its significance. No such necessity, however, would exist in the case of the voyage first contemplated by the Kaiser. His vessel could have obtained coal or other needed supplies as conveniently in Gibraltar and Lisbon, which are neutral ports, as it could in Cartagena and Cadix, which belong to a nation with which we are at war.

If, under such circumstances, the German Emperor had deliberately chosen to enter Spanish harbors, the Madrid Government would have been justified in believing and declaring that his sympathies were strongly enlisted on its side. This has been made clear to the Emperor WILLIAM by the premature jubilation in which the Spanish press indulged at the prospect of his visit; and he, consequently, determined to go home by a different route. Nor is there any ground for supposing that he would have projected a voyage through the Straits of Gibraltar, and an incidental stop in one or more Spanish harbors, had he not taken for granted, when he left Berlin, that the task of the Paris Peace Commission would have been completed before his tour in the Holy Land had ended.

In spite of some rather offensive acts on the part of the German Admiral at Manila before the arrival of naval reinforcements and the occupation of the city by our soldiers, there has never been a time since the war began when our State Department has failed to receive assurances of

good will from the Berlin Government. That Germany would be glad to procure for herself by purchase all or some of the Philippines, is probable enough, for, in her newly awakened desire for colonial possessions, she did her best to acquire the Carolines. There is not an atom of proof, however, that she ever contemplated the project of intervention in the interest of Spain, nor has there ever come from her Foreign Office so much as an intimation that the terms of peace imposed by us on our opponent were regarded as exorbitant.

It is, indeed, on the face of things, incredible that a ruler so keenly alive as WILLIAM II. to military and naval merit, should fail to appreciate the memorable feats of arms performed at Manila and Santiago. He cannot but feel for us the respect and esteem which have been challenged by the events of the last six months, and which have been expressed ungrudgingly in every neutral country, with the exception of France. The value of our friendship is now universally acknowledged, and there is no State on the Continent of Europe to which it would be more useful than it would to Germany, for the reason that her interests in the Far East, although temporarily conflicting, will be found, in the long run, to be identical with our own.

It is not improbable that the mobilization of the British fleet, which has impressively demonstrated England's capacity to cope, single-handed, with Russia and France combined, is construed by the German Emperor as indicative of an intention to uphold by force the policy of the "open door" in China. And Russian and British programmes in the Far East are irreconcilable; they are certain to come into violent collision soon or late, and it would be folly for England to wait until the Russian navy has been signally strengthened, and until the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway has been built. If, however, England is determined that the question whether British or Russian views are to be dominant at Peking shall be answered at once, it is a matter of great moment to Germany to decide with which of the two parties she will array herself.

It follows that, at such a juncture, the presence of the German Emperor is imperatively needed in his capital; he could not afford the time required for the circuitous voyage through the Straits of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, and the Red Sea, to the North Sea. He must make up his mind whether Germany is not as much interested as England in arresting the process of mutilation and putting a definite stop to Russian encroachments on the Middle Kingdom.

Should Emperor WILLIAM resolve to side actively with Lord SALISBURY, Russia and Germany would have to bow to their joint ultimatum without striking a blow. If, on the other hand, the German Emperor prefers to remain neutral, a war is not at all improbable between Russia and France on the one hand and England on the other. Even under such conditions, England would have nothing to fear upon the ocean, but, in all likelihood, she would receive moral support from the United States and material assistance from Japan.

It is a curious fact that, although, even had Emperor WILLIAM called out his original purpose of stopping in one or more Spanish ports, the utmost pains would have been taken to divert the incident of political significance, yet his renouncement of the plan has had a paralyzing effect on the Madrid Government, and has apparently caused it to abandon opposition to the terms of peace proposed at Paris by the American Commission.

Timothy Dwight.

The resignation of Dr. TIMOTHY DWIGHT from the Presidency of Yale University seems to be the result of a consistent devotion to an unsound theory. Years ago, perhaps when he began his term, perhaps earlier, when he may have looked forward with an honorable ambition to holding the office which he has since illustrated with even more distinction than his grandfather's, he made up his mind that a man of seventy is too old to fill a great administrative post. Having reached that age he has resigned and made both himself and the university victims of his theory.

He deeply regrets that his duty as he sees it compels him to resign. The faculties, the graduates and the undergraduates are unanimous in wishing him to withdraw his resignation and remain in the service of the university at least until the two hundredth anniversary of his birthday in 1901. The DWIGHTS and the FOSTERS are pretty remorseless logicians when they have formulated their hypothesis, but the honor and the pleasure of being at the head of Yale at a great historical commemoration and the affectionate remembrance of the whole body of Yaleians will, we trust, induce Dr. TIMOTHY DWIGHT to reconsider his determination.

The steady but none the less surprising growth of the university, intellectually and materially, under the present TIMOTHY DWIGHT's administration, is a sufficient demonstration to his abilities. In new endowments and buildings, in the broadening of its educational programmes, in the preservation of all its sound traditions, and yet with the adaptation of the old foundations to new conditions, his administration has left what will be an enduring mark upon the history of Yale. His grandfather found a little provincial grammar school and left something like a college. The grandson found a college and has developed it into a university.

It is easy for a learned college President to be a slipshod administrator and not to have human sense enough in him to make himself liked by the students. President DWIGHT has not been merely an alert and a competent administrator, with much more of the scholar in his composition than is likely to be found in the class of energetic men of business and successful patrons of college funds, from whom the next generation of heads of colleges will probably be taken. He is a man of wit and much knowledge of human nature. He has the engaging human qualities which some renowned educators, absorbed in abstraction, have managed not to manifest. He has the essential tact and the common sense which have kept him from compromising the university by precipitate dabbling in politics. On the whole, TIMOTHY DWIGHT may be said to be the golden mean of college Presidents. Not that there is anything mediocre about him.

But what put into TIMOTHY DWIGHT's head, which contains a vast amount of so much better matter, the whimsy that he must at a time look on himself? Here is a man in enjoyment of his usual faculties, which happen to be very unusual faculties. Did any lesson occur in his intellectual life on his seventieth birthday? Not a bit of it. If he could have forgotten the dates in the family Bible, he would have felt that he was just as competent to discharge the duties

of his office as he was when he was elected. "As related to the higher interests of the institution," then—to quote from his letter to the resignation—his resignation is needless. "With reference to his own happiness in the later, less active and more restful period of life," his wishes must be respected, and yet if he can be induced to give a few more years of his real prime to the university which owes so much to him, the consciousness of exerting his undiminished powers may be a satisfaction greater than retirement. At any rate his plea of over age cannot be accepted.

Cycle Records Tumbling Fast.

It is a curious fact that last week, when the horse was monarch in New York, its silent steel-frame contemporary, the wheel, was monarch in Philadelphia, and succeeded in establishing some records for time which throw all past performances of trotters and runners into total eclipse. Indeed, the surprising exhibitions of "Major" TAYLOR, a crack colored bicyclist, at the Woodside track in Philadelphia, have opened the eyes of wheelmen as well as of horsemen. During the week TAYLOR lowered the paced records for quarter of a mile, one-third of a mile, half a mile, three-quarters of a mile, and one mile, respectively, and some of his feats were accomplished under circumstances which probably would have discouraged many other riders with a reputation for high speed.

On Nov. 12 TAYLOR, paced by quintuplet machines, clipped the fifth of a second from the one-mile paced record of TAYLOR, a Frenchman, making the new record 1:32. On the same day the best time for half a mile, 48 seconds, made some time ago by WINDLE, was reduced by TAYLOR to 45.4 seconds, and later to 45.3. On Nov. 14 TAYLOR brought down the record for one-third of a mile from 30.1 seconds to 29.4 seconds, the slower time having been made by WINDLE three years ago.

On the day following, TAYLOR surpassed all previous trials for the quarter-mile, one-third-mile, half-mile, three-quarters and one-mile records. In his first attempt he reached the half-mile mark in 45.2 seconds, one-fifth of a second under the best former time; and the record for three-quarters, which he had previously been unable to lower, he reduced to 1.5 seconds, making the new time 1:08.4.5. The mile was finished in 1:32, exactly the same time for that distance as the same rider had made three days before. On the second trial that day TAYLOR covered the first quarter one-fifth of a second under the record; at one-third he maintained the same advantage; at one-half he was tied with his former record of 45.2 seconds; at two-thirds he was two-fifths of a second under his own record, and at three-quarters he had occupied 1 minute and 8.5 seconds, or one-fifth of a second under the record.

But none of TAYLOR's remarkable performances equalled his effort of Wednesday, when, compelled to exert himself to the utmost because of faulty pacing, he smashed his own one-mile record of 1:32, shortening the time for that distance by one-fifth of a second and thus establishing as his new time 1:31.4.5. Soon after his new one-mile victory he sought to lower the figures for three-quarters of a mile and was able to clip one-fifth of a second from his own fast time of the day before, making the new figures 1:08.2.5. In the same trial the half-mile stretch was covered in 45.1 seconds, one-fifth of a second ahead of his best previous time, and 2.5 seconds ahead of the record held by WINDLE.

It is worthy of notice that TAYLOR's achievements were made in almost continuous riding, very little time having been devoted to rest. In that respect, as in respect to the number of excellent records established, his performances will arouse the admiration of racing men all over the world. His own yearling started on the cycling fraternity, however, more than anything else, is the fact that four-fifths of a second has been struck from the old record for one mile, and further evidence has been given that the one-mile figures will show so great a drop correspondingly in the next fourteen months as has been shown since September, 1897. In that month J. W. STROCK rode a mile at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1 minute 35.2 seconds. It was that performance which exhibited the wheel as speedier by one-tenth of a second than the horse.

When, two or three years ago, W. W. HAMILTON rode a mile at Coronado, Cal., in 1:39.1-5, it was thought that the bicycle had attained an astonishing speed. A little over a year afterwards HAMILTON's record was lowered almost a second by MCKEY, and in about a week after the latter's ride J. PLATT BETTS, an English scotchman, made the time 1:37.2-5. It was thought by some when STROCK knocked two seconds from the best previous time that the one-mile paced bicycle championship might remain for some time on the other side of the water. Fortune decreed otherwise, however, and now our English flyers will have to bestir themselves if they hope to regain past honors.

A little more than a year ago 1:35 was the mark for ambitious cyclists. Now it is 1:30. In the race against time the poor horse appears to be further behind than ever. Nevertheless, from the indications of last week, he appears to have a great many friends, particularly among the ladies, and there is hope for him yet.

The Book Trade.

The great revolution which the department store has made in the dry goods trade is indicated by the publication by the H. B. CHAPLIN Company of this city of a bulky catalogue of books which it offers to its customers. This company, as is well known, has long been foremost among the great wholesale dry goods houses of the country.

A frontispiece to the fat octavo pamphlet is a photograph of the company's "publishing or book section," and it depicts a warren of bookshelves in the size and the magnitude and multiplicity of its contents is exceeded by those of few of the greatest publishing houses of the country. The preface to the catalogue announces that this company, only lately confined to the dry goods business, will supply "every book issued by any publisher."

This is a revolution which affects not merely the dry goods trade, but also and seriously the trade of the retail bookseller in all parts of the Union. It is practically driving him out of business, for the department store, with many varieties of goods from which to make a profit, has advantages over him with which he cannot compete. He complains that the department stores, as purchasers of great quantities of books, get special discounts from publishers, but that is inevitable. Such large buyers obtain them in every trade. The manufacturer, always eager to sell his wares,

is ready to make concessions on purchases of so great magnitude, more especially when, as is so often the case with the department stores, they are for cash. Moreover, the margin of profit a small and special dealer must charge in order to keep his head above water is not required by the great and miscellaneous dealer. This gives the department store peculiar advantages in the matter of books, for in their wholesale prices the discount from the nominal retail price is unusually large. If, then, the large buyer obtains a further discount because of the magnitude of his orders, he can get his full average of profit even after cutting prices considerably below the list prices advertised by the publisher.

That a great dry goods house of wholesale supply should have made the distribution of books one of its most important features is a suggestion that the retail book seller is likely to be utterly driven to the wall by this revolution and evolution of trade. It suggests also the fact that, because of the small profits now obtainable from dry goods alone, the large variety of wares offered by the department store has been made necessary for a dealer seeking anything approaching a large aggregate of profits.

The Keely Motor Bubble.

With the death of JOHN E. W. KEELY probably ends the career of one of the most remarkable impostures that have ever obtained credence with men reputed, in other respects, to possess ordinary intelligence. KEELY's claims rested entirely upon his own audacious assertions as to what he could do if he money to do it with were only given him, and to exhibitions of an apparatus which he would neither permit to be examined by experts nor explain himself. His was a confidence game, pure and simple, and out of it he made a comfortable living to the very last, in spite of his repeated failures to fulfill his duped promises.

KEELY's pretended discovery was that of a method of disintegrating water, by means of musical vibrations, into its component molecules, and of thus developing a vapor of an elasticity and expansiveness which far exceeded those of steam. In fact, his excuse for not demonstrating practically the availability of his new motive power, was its excessive intensity, which defied the control of ordinary machinery, and needed engines of unusual strength to confine it within bounds. The same reason was given for not permitting any one but himself to manipulate his apparatus, and curious investigators were warned that they risked their lives if they meddled with it except under his supervision.

That KEELY had a motive power of some kind, which he employed for exhibition purposes, is undeniable; and whether it was compressed air, or a sublimated ether, or chemical decomposition, or something else of that kind, it is, at present, impossible to say positively; but that it was nothing of the kind he asserted it to be, is none the less certain. The progress of scientific discovery is from one step to another; each step being but little in advance of the preceding one. Nothing approaching the disintegration of water by mechanical means, much less by musical vibrations, has yet been even indicated by science, and all known facts render it highly improbable. Indeed, were water in this condition of instability we should all be living over a volcano, the Croton reservoir would be as dangerous as a nitro-glycerine magazine, and the ocean would be a huge bombshell.

KEELY's success in imposing upon men of the class that he did, shows of how little avail are business education and experience in aiding to judge of matters of physics and mechanics. If KEELY's dupes had possessed only a moderate knowledge of the principles underlying his pretended discovery, they would have seen at once that his claims were absurd. But as all cats are gray in the dark, so to an ignorant mind all inventions are equally meritorious until they are proved to be the contrary. In this respect the victims of the KEELY motor are like those of the Marine Salt Company, which was to extract gold from sea water, of the Electric Sugar patent, of PAINE's water gas, and of dozens of similar schemes, which have proved highly profitable to their promoters and of no use to anybody besides.

A Dangerous Cult.

The indictment in England of a "Christian Science" woman for manslaughter because HAROLD FREDERIC died while under her treatment, or rather neglect, revives interest in bills directed against these practitioners which were introduced at the last session of the New York and Massachusetts Legislatures. The purpose of these bills was to restrict the practice of medicine or "healing" to physicians regularly qualified by law for the practice of their profession. It was to protect the life and health of the public from charlatans, quacks, astrologers, and fanatics whose ignorance of the laws of medicine makes them even more unfit to treat human disease than a blacksmith is to repair a watch.

When the quackery is based on pseudo-religious superstition it is an even greater public danger, as is indicated in the case of HAROLD FREDERIC. If man kills his child in obedience to a fanatical belief that the sacrifice must be made as a duty to God, as ABRAHAM prepared to sacrifice ISAAC, and as JEPHTHAH actually did sacrifice his daughter, according to the best authorities, he is a murderer, and the more dangerous society because of the very sincerity of his fanaticism.

The "Christian Science" belief concerning healing was defined thus by the representative of the cult before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, which gave a public hearing on the bill indirectly prohibiting the practice:

"Christian Science is a religion. Its claim is that it is reestablishing the teachings and practices of early Christianity. It does its healing by virtue of a divine law which always has existed and always will exist."

"We claim that the same divine principle by virtue of which healing was done by the Nazarene and his disciples, as well as their disciples, the early Christians, exists to-day and to the extent that this divine principle is understood and applied no disease can be healed."

"We claim also that we devote our lives to heal our fellow men from a higher than human power, and that there is no more sacred or legislative body that can take from us our right of thinking and of prayer."

That is, "Christian Science" is not a science at all, but a form of faith which yields obedience only to "a higher than human power," and disdains submission to the laws and experience of human medicine or the authority of the State. Practically, therefore, it is like the political and social anarchy which defies and assails the organization of society as hostile to its principles. It is even worse, because it assumes to put forward in the name of true religion its superstitious belief in its heavenly inspiration and illumination as a "science," or an actually demonstrated and irrefutable fact and knowledge. On this assumption it

arrogates to itself the right to deal with human life and health as divinely appointed "healers" infallibly superior to the medical profession, which relies on human skill.

The grave peril to the community involved in any legal toleration of such a fanaticism is shown by statistics, concerning the extensive spread of the superstition, which were presented to the Massachusetts legislative committee. The representative of the "Christian Scientists" said that they have at Boston a church edifice which cost \$200,000, "with a regular attendance of at least 1,500;" "It is called the Mother Church, and has a total membership of 10,000;" "Its basic teaching is that sickness as well as sin can be destroyed through the understanding of the Scriptures it imparts;" "It has upward of 350 branch churches and societies in various parts of this country and Europe."

A bill directed against this grave danger was introduced by the late regular session of the New York Legislature, and at a hearing upon it last March the "Christian Scientists" gathered in so great force that the committee was obliged to sit in the Senate chamber, which they filled completely, both floor and galleries. The result was that Senator CROMBIE, who had introduced the bill, proposed to withdraw the measure so requisite for the protection of the public or to amend it so that the "Christian Scientists" should be exempted entirely from its provisions. The committee of the Massachusetts Legislature also reported adversely to the bill there introduced, and declared it "inexpedient and unnecessary," under similar pressure.

It is not surprising that at Boston the "Christian Scientists" had as strenuous a local opposition as they have elsewhere. "Christian Science," however, but because he is always on the side of cranky devices, and is a natural enemy of common sense. "Our protest," said the impassioned GARRISON, "is not against education or skill, but for liberty, without which both must suffer." The proposed legislation, he cried out, "is in essence the spirit of paternalism, which in trust and protective laws is everywhere active and hostile to the public weal." All laws for the protection of life, the punishment of offences against it, are of a perniciolously protective sort, according to the dictum of this Boston Mugwump. What he calls "liberty" is really rank anarchy. At the Albany hearing the Hon. P. C. TAYLOR of Brooklyn defended the "Christian Scientists" not less hotly, saying that they could not be prohibited by the State from applying their methods to the healing of the sick, without dealing "a blow at religious liberty," such a blow as deals equally at imitations of the Abraham and Jephthah sacrifices.

Bills to prohibit the substitution of "Christian Science healing" for the medical and surgical treatment of the sick and injured should be introduced promptly at the next sessions of the New York and Massachusetts Legislatures, and their principle should be made the basis of legislation in all the States. A grave danger is to be guarded off from society, and that it could be guarded off effectually by the passage of such a measure is proved by the arguments against it. "It is prohibitive outside the lines of the practice of medicine," said the Massachusetts representative of the cult; "its manifest purpose is to rule out of the healing realm all who cannot pass an examination by the branches of medical learning satisfactory to the examining board." That is exactly the purpose the legislation of civilization should seek to effect.

The Senior Senator for Massachusetts.

As for Senator HOAR?

Well, he changed his mind about Hawaii, itself distant territory, and voted for annexation, like the honest old Republican and American that he is.

Whatever he may say or do, you will not find Senator HOAR in affiliation with the Schurz-Atkinson party.

Let us see now whether GEORGE DEWEY's genius for sinking Spanish warships is equal to his genius for sinking them. Such is the reputation of this remarkable man with his fellow citizens that in the belief of most people the Isla de Cuba, the Isla de Luzon and the Don Juan de Austria are as good as floated already.

PORTO RICO AND BAQUIRI.

Capt. Chadwick Pleads for Reform in the Common Spelling of These Names.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I beg to make an appeal for the correct spelling of Puerto Rico. By what right do we change a name which the island has held for four centuries, simply because Porto suits our laziness in pronunciation? The Encyclopedia Britannica spells it as it really is, and the same is the case with the encyclopedia. To do so is to perpetrate either ignorance or disregard of certain proprieties. The island, unless the name be changed entirely, can never stand in our official documents in any other form than as Puerto Rico, and the islanders themselves can be depended upon in the future. The other States in that neighborhood, like Nebraska, Idaho and Nevada, were carried by such small majorities by the Populists that the hope of holding on to them two years hence will be slim. Had we not secured a President the other day, the electoral vote according to the returns would have stood as arranged in the following table:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
California	6	Arkansas	4
Connecticut	3	Colorado	4
Delaware	3	Florida	4
Illinois	24	Georgia	4
Indiana	15	Kentucky	13
Iowa	13	Maine	4
Kansas	10	Massachusetts	9
Maine	4	Michigan	17
Massachusetts	9	Minnesota	8
Michigan	17	Mississippi	8
Minnesota	8	Montana	3
Mississippi	8	Nebraska	8
Montana	3	Nevada	3
Nebraska	8	New Hampshire	4
Nevada	3	New Jersey	11
New Hampshire	4	New Mexico	4
New Jersey	11	North Carolina	11
New Mexico	4	South Carolina	9
North Carolina	11	Tennessee	9
South Carolina	9	Texas	16
Tennessee	9	Utah	3
Texas	16	Virginia	12
Utah	3	Washington	4
Virginia	12	West Virginia	4
Washington	4	Wisconsin	10
West Virginia	4	Wyoming	3

Total. 291 Total. 108

President McKinley had 271 electoral votes and Mr. Bryan 174 votes two years ago. This year the Republicans gained States in the West casting twenty-two electoral votes and lost Kentucky in the South casting twelve electoral votes, a net gain of ten. Two years hence two-thirds of the Western States now in the Democratic-Populist column will doubtless be found in the Republican column.

So the dream of a political union between the South and the West will have to be dismissed, for the present at least, as the figment of a diseased imagination.

No Discriminatory Advantage.

From the Chicago Record.

"If Wiggins called you a liar you ought to make him prove it."

UP-STATE MAJORITIES.

Some New Conditions of New York Politics Established by Them.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—In the popular excitement over last week's victory and Republican majority among the voters, very little attention has been paid to the full extent and serious significance of the Roosevelt majorities in many of the interior up-State counties, though it was pointed out as probable in this correspondence before the election.

It is customary for some New York Republicans to refer to "the days of Lincoln and Grant" as those of golden record in majorities in the interior counties, but the fact is that under conditions which at first would seem to be very much less favorable for such a result, Theodore Roosevelt exceeded in many particulars the previous high-water mark of Republican success. The first of these conditions is that in many of the rural counties the population, so far from increasing, is actually falling off, and there has been a consequent reduction in the number of voters, so that "big majorities" are more easily achieved than in years ago. Again, there has been simultaneously a large increase of the city population in the "up-State districts," and the Democratic party is proportionally stronger in city than country districts. Finally, it is well known that ordinarily a Republican vote does not come out of a State election to the same extent as in a Presidential contest. Despite these three disadvantages, Col. Roosevelt achieved results which justify the liveliest expressions of satisfaction in his party.

For many years St. Lawrence county has been a Republican county, but it has not been gaining much in population. The national census of 1870 gave St. Lawrence 84,000 population; by the State census of 1892 it was 80,000, or an increase of 2,000 only during the intervening twenty-two years. Lincoln carried St. Lawrence in 1890 by 7,317 in 1892 by 6,814, and Grant in 1898 by 7,947. Roosevelt approached closely Grant's great vote, winning by 7,600 on Nov. 8. Chautauque is another county which long lived with St. Lawrence for distinction, and as the home of the Republican leader, Fenton, it rolled up big majorities. In 1890 Lincoln carried it by 4,900, in 1892 by 4,800 plurality when Mr. Fenton was running for Governor on the same ticket. Four years later Gen. Grant carried it by 4,900 and in 1898 Gen. Garfield by 4,950. Theodore Roosevelt's plurality was 6,000.

A county in another part of the State—St. Lawrence is in the north and Chautauque in the west—which showed surprising results for the Republicans on the 8th, was Washington, in eastern New York on the Vermont border, and including Fort Edward and Whitehall. Washington county partakes of many of the political characteristics of neighboring counties, but it is not a county which is increasing in population. In 1870 it had 40,000 inhabitants; in 1890 it had 45,000 only. Lincoln carried it by about 2,600 majority in both 1890 and 1894, and Grant in 1898 by 2,900, but Theodore Roosevelt's majority was 3,000 in 1898. In many of the interior counties, still another county in another section of the State in which there were surprising results for the Republicans this year was Broome county, which includes the city of Binghamton, and is on the Pennsylvania border north of the turn of the Delaware River and north of the point at which it forms the dividing line between New York and Pennsylvania. Broome county has usually been Republican, more especially in its interior townships. Lincoln carried it by 1,900 plurality in 1894, and this was a record for a county in the State. Gen. Grant carried it by 1,800 in 1898, and Gen. Garfield in 1890 by 1,700. The Roosevelt majority was 3,000 on Nov. 8, although the total vote of Broome county outside of Binghamton was only 7,400 and the city of Binghamton now casts nearly 10,000 votes. A typical county in New York is Madison, lying between Oneida and Onondaga. In 1870 its population was 43,000; in 1890 it was 42,000, and it is one of the interior counties which has suffered most severely from the agricultural supremacy of the West. It has always been Republican. Lincoln carried it by 2,400 in 1894, Gen. Grant by 2,200 in 1898, Gen. Garfield by 2,100 in 1890. Theodore Roosevelt carried it by nearly 2,700 on Nov. 8.

These comparisons are interesting as showing the extent of the Republican majorities in the interior of the State, and there is a break, Rochester, Buffalo, and Albany, for instance, the story is almost uniformly the same, of large and almost unprecedented Republican majorities. A few more comparisons of majorities and the full story of the Roosevelt victory is told: